THE FALL FASHION .- KNOX, of No. 128 Full. FALL FASHION.—KNOX, Of AO. 125.

Fullon-st., has issued his Fall style of hat, a most string evidence of his taste, skill and ability. Graceful and exceedingly becoming in its appearance, itsit and dorable, it is well calculated to add to his reputation, and, judging from the demand, it is likely to prove the most popular article yet sent out by this thriving manufacturer. His price, as usual, is but \$4.

LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers Rashion for Gentlemen's Hats. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astro-tone, Broadway, will this day open several bales of sup-of Metican Grass Hammocks.

EXCELSION FALL FASHION FOR 1851 .-EXCELSION FALL FASHION FOR 1851.—
BERRE & Co., Hatters, 156 Broadway, will introduce the Full Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats on SATURDAY, August 16th, at which time they will be fully prepared to serve their customers and friends, and the public generally, with last, the model and finish of which will be, in every respect, an advance upon all previous issues.

Their manufactory is now complete in all its details, which will enable them to fulfil all orders at the shortest notice, at the same time insuring the production of an article they can always recommend as superior, and they are determined to continue to deserve the liberal patronage they have heretofore received.

BEREE & Co. would say to those who wish to favor them with a call, that while they present a hat which they design to be essentially The Fashion, they are ever ready to satisfy the taste and wishes of their customers, and will annufactore to order any desirable pattern of hat, which will be becoming to the wearer, both in shape and style.

They also manufacture Cloth and fance Caps of various atterns, and invite an examination of their goods in this line. [aull 2w] BEREE & Co., 156 Broadway.

82 Nassau-st-Boot-makers' Union Asso-

ELEGANT SHIRTS .- An elegant fit is as desirable in a Shirt as in any other article of dress, and nothing can be more beautiful than the set and style of the Shirts made at GREEN's celebrated establishment, I Astor House. Every article that leaves the store is warranted, and gentlemen giving their orders may depend upon receiving the garments exactly at the time agreed upon, however short the notice.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.-HITCHCOCK NEW FALL DRY GOODS.—HITCHCOCK LEADREATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonardst., have been receiving their new Fall Goods, and are prepared to serve their customers as well with rich, heavy Fall Siks, De Laines, Cashmeres, Mericocs, &c., as with all kinds of this Summer Goods, which they are selling below cost, to make room for their Fall trade. Strangers town will find theirs a pleasant and safe store to do their trading in, as their system of business is strictly compatible with christian morality, viz: one price, without variation, and deal with all alike, whether rich or poor, bond or free.

BROADWAY CARPET STORE .- PETERSON

A HEMPHREY.

379 Broadway, corner of White st.,
have just received, per packet stap Silas Greenmand, a
large lot of rich Velvet, Aximmster and Tagestry Carpeting,
direct from the English manufactories—patterns exclusively
our own and entirely new, to which we invite the attention of strangers now in the city, and those shout perchasing, as we can offer the most extensive and decidedly
the richest stock of carpeting now in the city, at prices full
ten per cent, less than any carpet store on Broadway,
au21 lw FINE FRENCH LAWNS AND MUSLINS at

TO FINE FRENCH LAWNS AND MUSIANS are 6d a yard, worth 28 6d, per yard. Also Barege Delannes, from is to is 6d, per yard. Bareges and Tissues at 28 per yard. Foulard Silbs and Poplins from 18 6d, to 38 6d, per yard, Summer Shawis from 5e to 78. Mantillas and Visettes from \$2.50 to \$4. Men and Boys Summer Wear at is, per yard, 560 yards De Lannes at its per yard, worth 28. per yard. All kinds of Domestic Goods at very low prices. G. M. Bodine, No. 323 Grand corner of Orchard-prices. G. M. Bodine, No. 323 Grand corner of Orchard-

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.-We are ow offering the largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing o be found in this city, at wholesale or retail, cheap for ash, austable for Southern and Western or city fraile, con-isting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Over-alls, Drawers, in. BOUGHTON & KNAFF, NO. 33 Maiden-lane, aulz 6th Waff.

17 50,000 WINDOW SHADES for sale at duced prices. Dealers and others can examine the lar-est, hest, and cheapest assertacent in the United States. KELTY & FERDERSON'S Window Shade store, No. 54 eade-st and No. 209; Broadway aulf Steed:

EXCELSIOR BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN EXCELSIOR DUILDING AND AICTUAL LOAN
ASSOCIATION.—The office of this Association is now permanently located at No. 156 Bowery, three doors above
Broome-st, upstairs, where the Secretary is in daily attendance to receive subscribers. On the first Tuesday of September a number of shares will be redecemed. Those desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity to procure
money for building purposes, would do well to join early
An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held on
Monday ovening. Aug. 23th, at Euclock precisely, at No.
274 Grand-st., near Forsyth st

ROBERT T. HAWS, President,
NATHANIEL P. LABARTE, Secretary, No. 156 Bowery, up
atairs.

PALMER & Co.'s great California Express will take Freight and Packages 10 per cent lower than any other responsible Company. Through in thirty-five days or no charge. PALMER & Co. 30 Broadway, and thorised Agents of U.S. M., Steamship line.

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS .- JAMES SADLIER, No. 197 Broadway, "Frankin Boildines," would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has must received a large and very choice assortment of Havana and Principe Cigars, of various brands, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices, either wholesale or retail. JAMES SADLIER, 197 Broadway, "Frankin Buildings." au26 5t.

Dr. JAMES W. POWELL, Oculist, Auist, &c., continues to devote his attention especially to diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at the same offices he has occupied for the last 7 years, No. 261 Broadway, entrance No 11 Warren-st., where can be had his "Treatise on the Eye," third edition, with plates, price, 5 octs. Also, a large supply of beautiful Artificial Eyes, which can be inserted without any pun or operation, and when property adapted will move and look like the natural eye.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE!

CL. ATASTROPHE!
Have on heard! The race feline,
Though of lives they each have nine,
All are dring, far and wide—
Lyon's all by suice!
Lyon's Phils have spoilt their trade,
On their lawful grey have preved,
And with spirits quite depressed.
They in death are seeking rest;
While the rats and mice so fast
Die by Lyon's Femous paste.
The in development of this This between a choice of this
They prefer the casts to plain
Depot for Lyon's Magnetic Powders, for the destruction
of assets, and Lyon's Magnetic Pills, for the externumation of rats and more so, No. 424 Broadway. 2012 31\*

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall 131 Nussau-st. near the Park

Books Received at The Tribune Office for 1. August 73. the week ending Saturday, The Natural History of Courtship. By Punch. Stringer &

The Natural History of Courtship. By Punch. Stringer & Towscend.

The Employment of Water in Surgery. Translated from the French of Admissat, by Frank H. Hamilton. Raiph Rutherford. A Natitical Romance. By Sir Admiral Fisher. Svo., pp. 126. H. Long & Brother. The Mihodist Church Property Case. By R Surton. Svo., pp. 372. Lane & Scott.

The Sea and the Sailor. By Rev. Walter Colion. Elmo., pp. 437. A S. Barnes & Co.

Sunbeams and Shadows. By George A. Hulse. 12mo., pp. 462. D. Appleton & Co.

An Exposition of the Apocalyse. By Thomas Wicks. 12mo., pp. 437. M. W. Dodd.

Elements of Thought. By Isaac Taylor. 12mo., pp. 168. William Gowans. William Gowans
Uncle Frank's Home Stories
By Francis C. Woodworth,
12mo, pp. 174 Charles Scribner.
The Epoch of Creation By Eleazer Lord 12mo, pp. 311.

Charles Scribner.

Reports of Cases in the Surrogate's Court. By Alexander
W. Bradford. Svo., pp. 535. John E. Voorhes.
The Science of Society. No. 2. By S. P. Andrews. 12mo.,
pp. 214. W. J. Baner.

pp. 214 W. J. Baner.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

Lordon Art Journal. July. C. S. Frances.

Littell's Laving Age. No. 250. Dewait & Davenport.

The Sheshmah. A. Quarterly Review. Edited by S. P.

Biritan. No. 1. Stringer & Townsend.

Edinburgh Review. July. 1. Scott & Co.

Blackwood's Magazine. August. 1. Scott & Co.

Godey, Sartain, Graham and Peterson. Magazines for September. Dewait & Davenport.—H. Long & Brother.

	The Ocean Steamers.
LIST OF ST	PEAMERS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.
Winfield Scott.	From N. Y. Aug. 26. For New-Orleans.
Cherokee	From N.Y. Aug. 26. For Chagres. From N.Y. Aug. 27. For Chagres, &c.
A finale	From N.Y. Aug. 27. For Liverpool.
Chievas Minney's	From Phil. Aug. 25 . Por Liverpool.
Bea Longthon	From N. Y. Aug. 38. For Chagres.
Illinois	From N Y Aug 28 For Chagres. From N Y Aug 30 For Liverpool.
Southerner	From N Y Aug. 30 For Charleston

From N. Y. Aug 30. For Savannah All Letters and Newspapers on hand for England, Ireland and Scotland are sent by the first steamer, no matter of what Letters to the Continent of Europe, by the COLLINS Line, must be prepaid twenty-one cents a single rate, except for those places required to be prepaid in full. Letters to the Continent of Europe by the CONARD Line must be prepaid five cents a single rate, except to those places required to be prepaid in full.

places required to be preposed in full.

Letters by the Havre Line must be prepaid twenty-four
cents per half ownce, Inland Postage to be added, except to
Great Britain.

Newspapers by either Line, to the Continent, must be prepaid four cents each.

Inland Postage must be added on Letters and Newspapers onts each.
Ostage must be added on Letters and Newspapers
tanent of Europe, by the Havre and Bremen Lines.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE FROM EUROPE. Herwann-N'd from Southampton for New York, Aug. 13.
Ciry of Glassow-Sid for Liversof for New-York, Aug. 14.
Asia, Saided from Liversof for New-York, Aug. 15.
Atlantic-Saided from Liversof for New-York, Aug. 25.
Mexico which they pronounced eminently

Mexico which they pronounced eminently

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1851.

For California. We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News, City News, Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders early This Morning. Price, single numbers, sixpence.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Africa sails from this port on Wednesday, at

Mr. GREELEY'S LETTERS .- On our sixth page will be found another of Mr. Greeley's Letters from Europe. This one is from Dublin, Ireland.

We are compelled, for want of room, to omit No. X of "Frauds and Fallacies of British Free Trade;" it will appear to-

## Cuba and the United States.

The people of Cuba, we are unqualifiedly told, ardently desire Liberty and Independence. But they have never said so, and those who make the assertion in their behalf give us no adequate evidence of its truth. On the other hand, the swarming of the Habaneros in tens of thousands to see our unfortunate countrymen shot down for having bravely done and dared for that same cause of Cuban Independence-the fiendish exultation of this vast Cuban mob over the immolation, and (if report be correct) their brutal mangling and desecration of the dead bodies of the victims, indicate a frenzied hostility on their part to our countrymen and their errand. That in Cuba there are persons, and even classes, who loathe the Spanish rule, is very probable-almost certain,-but that a majority of the People do so is not proved. It does not appear that the Flag of Independence was floating over a single spot of Cuban soil when our countrymen lately landed to raise it, nor that it ever had so floated even for a week. Those Park orators, therefore, who quote Messrs. Webster, Clav, &c. as authority for the doctrine that our citizens have a right to migrate to foreign lands, where a war already exists, and take sides with one or other of the belligerents, must know that this doctrine has no bearing on the case in hand-that they are deceiving and misleading the ignorant thousands who hear them. There is no law of Nations, no usage of civilized States, which authorizes our eitizens to invade the territory of a nation with which we are at peace and there seek to incite a revolution. Those who do so take their lives in their hands, and must look well to the edge of their weapons, for behind these they have nothing to fall back upon.

The Spanish authorities of Cuba have treated our adventurous countrymen with extreme severity. The Spanish character greatly cheapened and their consumption notoriously tends that way. But the laws of Nations authorize the putting to death of men taken in arms against a Government | hereafter invent, all the machinery which with which their own country holds amicable may be advantageously employed in this relations, while no civil or other war exists | preparation and manufacture, is at the least save by their own act. And our country- quite improbable. We believe M. Clausmen have been fully warned on all hands sen has done very much in this field, and that to be taken in Cubit in arms against its that his inventions or discoveries will be to us that the seduction of three or four hundred brave and ill-informed young men into such an expedition as that of Lopez, in the face of the Spanish thousands of well trained, well armed troops, abundantly supplied with artillery and munitions, is a culpable, criminal act, for which the authors should be held to a legal accountability.

We think the authorities of Cuba have probably weakened their coustry's hold on that island by the summary execution of our misguided, unfortunate countrymenthat the indignation which will be excited by the portraval of that severity, and still more of the brutalities perpetrated on the dead bodies of the fallen, will manifest itself in new and stronger expeditions until the Spaniards will ultimately be driven out of the island, though at a fearful cost of human life. We regard the execution of the alleged 'pirates' as even more a blunder than a crime. But the case is not entirely one-sided. Suppose a few regiments of Haytien volunteers should land any day on the coast of South-Carolina or Alabama, with the avowed purpose of giving 'freedom and independence' to their black brethren in those States, and suppose they should be overpowered and captured, as they certainly would be-what, think you, would be their fate ? Does anybody imagine a single man of them would ever have a chance to die by disease?

-As to the abuse heaped on our own Government by the Park gas-pipes, it can disgrace none but themselves. The Administration is but doing its sworn duty in endeavoring to prevent invasions of foreign territory by our citizens. It has repeatedly and earnestly warned those citizens to keep out of trouble in Cuba-it has done its utmost to prevent their leaving the country on any revolutionizing foray on that island. If any of them are sacrificed to Spanish vindictiveness, the Administration is guiltless of their blood. Can its frothy

revilers say as much for themselves ! The Park demonstrations have primarily and mainly a groveling party purpose. The Rynderses, Tom Carrs and Lije Purdys of our city have been some time out of office. and are ravenous for spoils. They kept their carcasses carefully out of range of buljust and necessary-the doughty Captain was often taunted and badgered with the inconsistency between his professions and his acts, but no taunt could drive him into the battle-field. He greatly preferred gassing in New-York to fighting in Mexico. So with the lot. And now, should they succeed in involving our country in a war with Spain, whereof no man can foresee the end. you have only to ask any one of them to drink at Tammany or the Pewter Mug any time that the war may be raging, and you are certain to find him there-not at the fighting but the drinking. These are the very lads to foment a war, but a very different class will be required to prosecute it.

We apprehend nothing but disaster from this Cuban business. That the Spanish power over that island is destined to an early termination, we do not doubt; armed interference from this country may embarrass and delay, but cannot prevent that consummation. But Independence for Cuba under the present aspects of the case means Annexation to this country, and that we would ponder long before accepting, even with Spain's free consent. The Cubans are utterly diverse from the mass of our people in language, ideas and faith-they have a very long apprenticeship vet to serve to qualify them for the maintenance and enjoyment of Liberty. We care not how soon they begin it, but we decidedly object to its originating in foreign compulsion. Whenever the pear shall be ripe, it will drop from the parent tree; no foreign sword will be needed to

Of all the commandments thundered from Sinai, our people require oftenest to be confronted, that with which says. 'Thou shall NOT COVET . . ANY THING THAT IS THY NEIGHBOR'S.' We need no expansion of territory; we need least of all sea-girdled possessions. With Cuba on our hands, the pressure for an increase of our Army, still more of our Navv. and thus of the expensiveness of our Government, would be wellnigh irresistible. We should be inevitably exposed, beyond the primary war with Spain, to the jealousy and hatred of other colonizing nations, especially since we have been swaggering for years that if any other country should acquire Cuba, no matter under what circumstances, we should regard that circumstance as a cause for war. Do we forget that other nations have possessions nearer to Cuba than ours are? If we do, they do not.

This whole subject is of the very gravest interest. It demands the calmest, profoundest reflection. Yet where angels might well fear to tread,' such orators as Tammany Hall inspires are sure to 'rush in.' Alas for us, if they are permitted to sway the destinies of the Republic!

## Flax-Cotton and Linen.

That improvements have been or may be perfected in the machinery for dressing and manufacturing the fiber of Flax whereby the fabrics therefrom produced will be increased, we have no manner of doubt. That any one man has invented, or will Government is certain death. It does seem extensively and profitably used to produce cheap, substantial, desirable fabrics from Flax, while the growth of the plant will be very widely and rapidly extended. We therefore invite the special attention of manufacturers, farmers and capitalists to the detailed account of M. Claussen's processes which we copy from the London Morning Chronicle. It will richly repay a perusal, and may suggest to fertile minds

still further improvements. We have just been shown some beautiful specimens of Flax-Cotton and of Fabrics manufactured therefrom by M. Claussen's process, which may be inspected at the Anti-Slavery office, 48 Beekman-st. The simply dressed fiber is as clean, as fine, as soft, as strong, as easily spun, as any Sea Island Cotton, and is said to cost but nine farthings (less than five cents) per pound in England, being far below the price of Cotton. That it would produce a Fabric every way equal to the best Bleached Sheetings or Shirtings (British or American) we have no shadow of doubt. Now, suppose it would cost eight cents instead of the four and a half estimaed by M. Claussen, and still it must be a far cheaper staple than Cotton. And the Flax-Cotton fabries accompanying it are at once elegant and serviceable, especially a pantaloon stuff closely resembling satinet. The specimens of Dyed Flax-Cotton are also perfect, proving the capacity of this staple to take the most delicate tints as well as the most vivid colors. If any are skeptical, we urge them to examine the specimens.

But M. Claussen is not alone in the broad, inviting field which he now occupies. Others were there before him, among them several Americans, who had made valuable discoveries and improvements in Flax Machinery before his attention was drawn to the subject. What they have accomplished has been from time to time reported to our readers. We do not pretend to judge who has done most or done it first; what we desire is to bring all that has been done in this field to the knowledge of practical men, so that the Flax business may be promptly and vigorously presecuted to the greatest possible advantage. The following letter from Dr. O. S. LEAVITT of Ky., who has for years been an energetic and successful laborer in this field, embodies facts and prac-

merits of Claussen's, Leavitt's and other inventions or processes. We leave this to those who may be disposed to embark in the Flax manufacture, urging them to consider all the facts which may be accessible, and ACT. But let us hear Dr. L.

To the Editors of The N. Y Technic. I inclose you a small sample of linen yarn, made by my process from unrotted hemp, and spun by

machinery. By this process, linen fine enough for the best shirt-linen, can be produced from the rotted hemp, while the unrotted flax will run to the very finest numbers, and is cheaper than hempthough flax-linen is said not to be quite as durable The Germans generally prefer hemp for their do mestic uses, and in some parts of Italy the linen manufacturers, knowing the preference generally given in the market to hemp-linen, stamp their pieces

Warranted all kemp." It is perfectly demonstrated that linen can be profuced as cheap as cotton goods of the same fineness. when the raw cotton is not less than 7 cents per lb. Then there can be no doubt but, by Claussen's process, a valuable substitute for cotton can be produced from flax, and these two processes render all the flax growing world independent of the cotton-growing. By neither process is flax wanted in its rotted state, but in the very condition most convenient for the farmer, and in which he can produce the great-

est quantity. The general introduction of linen in place of cot. ton goods, which must result from its being manufactured here, as well as from a reduction in pricemust be of great advantage to the whole country. Over \$6,000,000 now annually sent abroad for foreign linens will certainly be expended in the country. manufactures must revive at least for many years. cotton will be kept down at a uniformly low price. unless the crops shall be greatly diminished Slavery will lose one of its principal supports, and it may be hoped that, by the expected change in manufacturing and commercial matters that must arise tent for cotton, our exports may soon equal our imports, and we be relieved of the constant dread of a crash among the importers and a general commer

If linen were manufactured here as extensively as in the British Islands, even by the present expensive mode of manufacture, it would be used here far more generally than it is. Our Summer climate more paricularly demands linen for outside Summer clothing, and the low price of cotton compared with linen s the only reason for cotton goods being used here as extensively as they are for such purposes. During a residence of three months in the United Kingdom, I did not see any cotten table-cloths, towels, sheetings chings, awnings, sacking or bags, and I found that English gentlemen were only just beginning to use cotton shirts. Now it will be admitted that these, with sails, constitute the far greater portion of the articles made of either cotton or flax, and that flax is

with sails, constitute the far greater portion of that articles made of either cotton or flax, and that flax is far superior to cotton in its intrinsic value.

On account of the high price or rent of the land in England or Ireland, the flax straw cannot be purchased there for less than \$10 a \$15 per tun, while in this country it can be produced for \$5 or \$6, vast quantities being now thrown away, the seed alone paying the farmer well for the crop. On this account, it is very probable that flax-cotton goods can be produced cheaper than cotton kere, since it is admitted they cannot be in England. It certainly deserves a trial, and, since aurotted flax-straw can be produced here so much lower than it can be in England or Ireland, the probability is that we alone may succeed with Flax-Cotton, the British Islands, will be able to produce these the whole produce it, as low. So we, and not the British Islands, will be able to produce there, be enable the United States to export, in place of her present vast amount of raw cotton, full four times its value in linen yarns and fabrics, with perhaps Flax-Cotton fustians for the English people. But this result is certain. It will be secured by or chemper lands and cheaper food, and from the fact four times its value in linen yarns and lacios, win perhaps Flax-Cotton fustians for the English people. But this result is certain. It will be secured by our cheaper lands and cheaper food, and from the fact that flax-straw cannot been exportation. It must be manufactured in the vicinity of its greath. Contrary to the opinion of many, flax cotton will not be produced for exportation to any extent, nor will it be found advantageous to partially break out the flax, and divest it of say three fourths of the wood, and ship it in that condition for any great distance, because it will require three pounds of flax in this condition to produce one of flax-cotton; thus being subjected to three times the freight of cotton. I cannot but think too that Claussen's mode of preparing Flax Cotton is far too expensive, but I am very described of the english of cotton. I cannot but think too that Claussen's mode of preparing Flax Cotton is far too expensive, but I am very described of the english of cotton. I cannot but think too that Claussen's mode of preparing Flax Cotton is far too expensive, but I am very described of the english of cotton. I cannot but think too that Claussen's mode of preparing Flax Cotton is far too expensive, but I am very described of the english of the produce of the control of the english of t

his patent, though in all my manipulations of hem and flax, the article he produces is the very one I an careful to avoid. It is difficult to see any object in cful to avoid. It is difficult to see any object is ducing an imitation of Cotton, and which mus for less price, when, for less money, pure linen be produced worth twice or thrice as much as

It will require a large number of linen factories to reduce materially the price of linens in the market, and it is plain, then, that those who first engage in the business on the new plan, which reduces the cost of production to that of cotton, must make fortunes. It course be said, however, that this is an ex-

will of course be said, however, that this is an experiment very uncertain in its results and this, it must be admitted, is the only safe view for persons to take, who are unwilling or unable to make any investigations of the matter for themselves. Yet who would not like to see a test made on a large scale? and who, having any loose means at command, would not be willing to invest a small sum for the purpose? An opportunity will soon be afforded such persons, as it is proposed to invite subscriptions of stock soon to the Maysville Linen Company, an excellent charter for which was recently obtained, a copy of which I send you.

To give some idea of the expected profits of the first linen factories on the new plan in this country, I may perhaps refer to a printed calculation recently made by a gentleman who was desirous of getting up a cotton factory for brown sheetings in a neighboring city, running 10,000 spindles. He estimated the capital, \$150,000, used up all for buildings and machinery, but \$18,000, which was reserved for working capital. It was proposed to produce three milion yards of sheetings, to sell at 7c, making \$210,000, using 1,100,000 lbs. of cotton, at 9ic., amounting to \$104,500. On this a profit was estimated of \$27,000 per annum.

Now thus same quantity of sheetings can be pro-

per annum.

Now this same quantity of sheetings can be produced of linen for less money. And why not 'There are many districts where the raw material can be produced, say unrotted flax straw enough to make 2,000,000 lbs. of cleaned flax, which will be more than sufficient to make 3,000,000 yards 4-4 linen sheet had along the weigh about half a pound to the than sufficient to make 3,000,000 yards 4-4 lines sheetings, which should weigh about half a pound to the yard, for one per cent per lin, or about five dotlars per tun, for mowed or cradied flax straw, unrotted, the kind desired. This would amount for raw material to only \$20,000, or say \$30,000, against the \$104,000 required for supplying the cotton mill of the same capacity. Now by calculation we have more than double the amount left us to pay out for wages, wear and tear of machinery, &c., then they, to bring our lines up to the cost of their cotton sheetings, and is it at all surprising that, with a margin of \$1,300 at week, allowed us to pay hands with, beside the same amount paid by the cotton factory, we can get through without making our lines cost more than the cotton?

amount paid by the cotton taxon, and the cotton in the cotton. Now suppose we produce these brown sheetings for this money and self them for the same amount they do, we make \$21,000. But suppose we get life, about one-half the present price by the case in New-York, as I understand in place of making \$57,000, we shall make \$210,000 more, or \$237,000. Fut why should we not get 21c. We might certainly expect this sum or its equivalent if we made other descriptions of goods, such as drillings, contings, diapers, &r., besides, perhaps, wide sheetings and ducks.

But fairness requires me to say that \$150,000 capital would be hardly sufficient for a linen factory of 10,000 spindles, just as fairness requires me to suggest that this sum is also quite insufficient for a cotton factory of the same extent unless some factories. I could name have cost far more than was necessary. In my judgment \$250,000 would be ample, and I would like to know of many cotton mills of the same extent that have required much less. Having had nuch experience in working unrotted lemp in the manufacture of kvishtred rope by machinery, and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery, and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery, and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery and often experimenting with fax on the same machinery.

chinery, and often experimenting with flar on the same machinery. I cannot be misraken as to the facility and cost of breaking and cleaning these articles and preparing them for linen. Without coung more into detail, I may give the great points gained by the recent improvements. They are

1. The use of unrotted hemp and flax, being moved or credled and not pulled this saving the great expense of rotting and breaking.

2. The ability to run the coarsest and most right hemp or flax to the finest numbers.

3. The saving of the beretofore expensive heeking process using a machine which removes from the stores the lumps and short filers as they pass through.

from b.

4. Making not more than half the tow usual.

5. Security uniformity and certainty of full repolit of face, and greater consequent durability.

of the fabrics.

6 Rendering the bleaching remarkably cheap and simple where it is now difficult.

7. Doing away entirely with the offensive smell and unwholesome air, now a source of such universals.

sal complaint in flax mills.

Very resp'y vours,

Pocific Hotel, New-York, Ang. 18, 1851.

NEW-YORK .- The Opposition State Con vention will be held at Syracuse, Sept. 10, and the Whig State Convention at the same place, Sept. 11.

- The National Reform State Convention, (or the State Organization of Workingmen,) meets at Albany, Sept. 3, and many Delegates have already been chosen from this City and vicinity.

- The Liberty Party State Convention takes place at Syracuse, Oct. 1, and the Liberty Party National Convention at Buffalo, Sept. 17-18.

- Gen. Clark (Hunker) has been elected a Delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Hd Assembly District of Washington Co. and Charles Hughes to the Judicial Convention. Resolutions (an Albany Argus correspondent says) were unanimously adopted, endorsing the compromise resolutions passed at the State Convention last year. So the work of 'saving the Union' has again been renewed

The following persons have been appointed Delegates to represent the City of Rochester in the National Liberty Convention -Frederick Douglass, Geo. W. Clark, Lindly M. Moore, S. D. Porter, Henry Peck, Stephen Cook, James Vick, J. P. Fogg, Henry Wright, D. L. Pickard.

Massachusetts. - The Randolph Tribune is the title of a new Democratic weekly established by B. G. Venzie. It is a Land Reform paper, and supports the nomination of Isaac P Walker, of Wisconsin, to the Presidency. TENNESSEE .- It seems by the report of

the telegraph that Churchwell (Opp.) is after all elected to Congress in the HId District over Ax-DERSON (Whig) by 12 majority. This makes the delegation of that State stand the same as in the last Congress. Virginia .- A State Convention of the

Whigs is to be held at Staunton on the 25th of September. James Lyons, Chairman of the Central Committee, has issued an address calling this Cenvention

Wisconsin .-- E. H. Baxter and H. D. Barron have become Editors of The Wankesha Democrat, a leading Opposition journal. -The Whig State Convention is to be held at

Madison, Sept. 24, and the "Democratic" Convention at the same place, Sept. 10; and the Indesendent Anti-Fugutive Slave-Law and Non Extension of Slavery Convention, at Watertown Sept. 17.

ILLINOIS .- A 'National Reform Democratic' State Convention has been called by the State Central Committee, (Messrs Henry Logan, W. L. Adams, and O. P. Phillips.) to meet at Chicago, Oct. 13. The call thus concludes

at Chicago, Oct. 13. The call thus concludes
"Mon of Chicago, Waukegan. Springfield, Peoria
and Ottawa, rise from the slumber of ages to the
work before you. Ye sons of toil of Aurora, Freeport, Lockport, Pern. Narvoo, Johet and other
towns in the State, come and enist under the banner
of reform. All counties in the State arouse to a
sense of active operation in this great movement.
All townships in the sphere of filmois, be up and organize. The eyes of our sister States are upon its. Let
us organize and show to the whole Union and the
world that the laborers of filmois, acting in concept
with those of other States, are, as well as they, worthy
of the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world."

We suppose this will be an Industrial Conven-We suppose this will be an Industrial Conven-

tion similar to those yearly held in this and other Onto,-The 'Free Democratic' State

Convention met at Columbus on the 21st, to nominate a State ticket, pass resolutions, &c. Hon. Joshua R. Grantnes of Ashtabula Co. presided, with James Birney of Cincinnati and J. F. Asper as Secretaries. Mr. Giddings noticed the progress of Free Soil sentiments. On motion of Hon Joseph M. Root, ex M C

the Convention voted to nominate a State ticket. and also on motion of Hon R. P. Spalding of Summit Co. a Resolution Committee was appointed.

pointed:

J. U. Vaughan read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, (says The tombus Journal), which were to the effect that, in the Preamble, it was asserted that the original policy of the Government was to discourage and restrain Slavery, but that this policy has been departed from and reversed. The main points of the resolutions were, that Government has no more power to establish Slavery than the Inquisition, that the Fuguire Slave law is unjust and abenimable, and we will not regard it, that Congress ought to abolish Slavery in the District and Territories, and restrain it in the States, in favor of River and Harbor Improvements, granting vor of River and Harbor Improvements, granting public lands to actual settlers, limiting the amount of land which one person may possess. a Tarif to Revenue against Banks and Corporations, in favor of Universal Suffrage, in favor of Homestead Ex-

emption, d.c.
On the question of adoption, a motion was made by Mr. Jarvis, of Columbus, to strike out the resolu-tion in relation to the tariff, upon which a spirited discussion arise. Mr. Jarvis did not expect to be called upon to vote on such a question. He was for L. L. Rice was for free trade, and opposed to any

tariff.

Mr. Goldings said that many of us were bred Whigs, and were in favor of a fariff. He was prepared to sirike out every thing like a fariff. It was a great source of fraud, as the Galphin and Gardiner

a great source of fraud, as the Gaipain and Gardiner frauds will witness.

Mr. Vance, of Knox, objected to such sentiments. He was for a protective tariff, and was surprised that Free Soilers should occupy any other position.

Mr. Hamlin, of Lorain, asked if this was not, in substance, the same resolution passed at Buffalo, which was understood to be a compromise. He was for free trade entirely—tut down the army, sink the many. He wished it could be done.

Mr. Lewis was sorry the question was started, but

the mays. He wished it could be done.

Mr. Lewis was sorry the question was started, but expressed his opinion that a revenue tariff was a system of abomination. Mr. Root said there was no danger of the abolition ( the tariff. With a national expenditure of 22,000,000 per annum, we need have no fear for a

\$52,000,000 per annual, tariff.
The question was taken on striking out, and car-

ried.

Mr. Hamlin offered an amendment, to the effect that they were in favor of free traic as far as other that they were in favor of free trade as far as other nations would reciprocate. Leid on the table. The Committee on Nominations were then called upon, and reported through Dr. Brisbane, as fol

Governor, Samuel Lewis Lieutenant Governor, Obsernor, Samuer Lewis, Leuteman Governor, Nacholas Spindler, Secretary of State, H. W. King, Treasurer of State, A. A. Bliss, Anditor of State, John Woods, Attorney-General, W. A. Rogers, Judace of Supreme Court, J. Brinkerhoff, S. J. Andrews, R. P. Banney, B. Storer, and W. B. Cald-

When the name of Samuel Lewis was announced when the name of Samher Lewis was announced it was received with great appliance, and Mr. Lewis was brought forward, and was received with long continued appliance. He proceeded to speak with deep and solemn feeling—spoke of the past, and his labors in this position—of the kindness of his friends, doep and solemn feeling—spoke of the past, and ma-lators in this postion—of the kindness of his friends, but said he was now an old man and could no longer go forward. He begged they would excuse him and take some other person, as he knew half a dozen were present well fitted for the post. He was about to productive his declination, when— Mr. Root rose and begged Mr. Lewis to hold! He remarked him of the time when he Mr. Lewis went through the State in behalf of education, speaking to the young who are now men, and will rally to his support. Several voices joined in the entreaty with many hearing these.

Mr. Lewis voice was drowned in the general barnor, and he sat down overwhelmed with his emo-ces, and the nomination was confirmed with un-

Sual zeal.
The nomination of N. Spindler was confirmed. The nomination of J. Spinkerhoff and S. J. Andrew for Judges, was concurred in.

A sprined discussion arose on the nomination of R. P. Hanney, Mr. Vance thought Mr. R. too ultraroo nuch of a party man. Mr. Hoffman believed him reliable. After much discussion, the vote was token, and resulted in his nomination by a fair ma-

The question heat came up on agreeing to the members of Judge Storer, which cheffed a very im discussion. He was opposed in Lewis, Moore a Vance, and supported by Vanghan, Hoot and addres. Question taken and assumption confirmed, erachest cebate the nomination of W. B. Caldas also agreed to.

a contration of John Woods for Auditor, was

which contested and a motion to strike out his name carried. Also, the name of A. A. Bliss was stricken cut, the balance of the report was agreed to and the report recommitted to the Committee to report in the evening.

The nominations of the different parties wa

GOVERAGE

Whig.
Sami F Vinton, Samuel Lewis, Likett Goverage
E. R. Eckley, Nich Spindler, William Media SUPERNE JUDGES
S. J. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Charles Convers, Bellamy Storer, Rufm P. Ranner, Peter Odlin, W. R. Caldwell, John A. Corwig, Bellamy Storer, Eufns P. Ranner, Thos. W. Bartley, George B. Way, W. B. Caldwell, John A. Corwig, George B. Way

George B. Way, W. B. Caldwell, A. G. Thurman AUDITOR OF STATE.

John Woods, Jacob Heaton, Wm. D. Morgin TREASURER OF STATE.

Albert A. Bliss, W. Plants, John G. Breshn, STORTARY OF STATE.

Earl Bill, H. W. King, William Treesn, ATTORNEY OF STATE.

Henry Stanbery, W. A. Rogers, George E. Pugh, Board of Fubile Works.

Daniel Segur, William Frazer, Alex P. Miller, Benj, F. Conway, J. M. Orr, G. W. Manypenny, David H. Lyman, G. W. Ellis, Jas. B. Steedman, Moch, discattifaction, evision among the radical-

Much dissatisfaction exists among the radicals on the discovery by the Land Reformers that Gen Cass was renominated in effect by the resolutions adopted by the " Democratic State Convention. who reaffirmed the platform of the party of 1848 with all its exploded issues. The National Reform Democrats,' consider this a mere trick and unjust to the other aspirants for the Presidency George Lippard, the Land Reform lecturer, was hissed down at the " Democratic" State Conven tion, although called out with great unanimity to make a speech. The Columbus correspondent of The Cleveland True Democrat thus describes the scene on the night of the 6th inst.

the scene on the night of the 6th inst.

The [State Convention closed its public labors a about II o'clock last night, and the members feeling too good to go to bed, assembled at No. 18. America, to have a time; and it is fair to conclude by collateral evidence, that this meeting was not conducted structure, and the structure of the occasion.

Among other feats was the calling out of the notes George Lappard, who chanced to be in the city and being supposed a regular Democrat, of course must make a speech. Having mounted a table for this purpose, he commenced a tirade against Gen Cas, which, not deing relished by the aparted Democrac, the table was serized and made to perform a same, see lights and all, and Lippard, following the laws of gravitation (not gravity) came to the floor, and we ashered into the open air—thus giving unmist already evidence of the power of "Spirit Manifestations".

A correspondent of The Warren Chemicle in

A correspondent of The Warren Chemiele is describing the Democratic State Convention Says:

The God-fathers of the New Constitution has been in high conclave, and the people of your 'be nighted" region will like to know what has com-The Convention was to meet on Wednesday, the

"The Convention was to meet on Wednesday, the 6th., and on Monday most of the wire-workers had come in, and were taking soundings; and finding some men disposed to broach subjects which might elbert discussion, and so disturb the harmony of the party. They set about preparing the lasso so as effectually to strangle any such heresy. The Last Reformers in the south-west wished an expression on the subject of freeholds, some of the Reservence had committed themselves on the subject of numerically the subject of th s of our party.

After this long conversing the Convention got to

gether and took their initial steps with a cautius

"After this long canvassing the Convention got lagether and took their initial steps with a cautial bordering on cowardice.

"Dr. E. B. Olds could not let the opportunity pass of complimenting the Jacobin spirit of the 10th of May convention, and the committee of Public Safety, and even interrupted the voting of State officers to read a telegraphic despatch announcing the success of democracy in Kentucky and Indiana, and especially in the latter State of the adoption of the negre substantial that the state of the adoption of the negre substantial that the state of the adoption of the negre substantial that the state of the adoption of the negre substantial that the state of the received with unbounded application.

"Governor Wood was broughtforward to respond to his nonunciation, and it was with feeling axin to dismay and district of the noble sentiments of a high minded partiotism, that I heard him pender to the mortaid appetite of an excited audience, in the language of a party back, instead of even can the mortaid appetite of a chief magnetiste of the second State in the Union.

He exhorted the democracy all to be present at the polls on the second Therefax of October, and said if they did their duty on that day, "a all small voice would be beene along the wives, which would carry joy and gladness to every democrate heart, from statingers Hamilton to the farthest osner of lengalist Ashtabuta."

The Whigs throughout the State are working

The Whigs throughout the State are working for the adoption of the single District system, and the Opposition rally around the New Con stitution, although it has met the approvalab ready of the people and the several parties have made their State nominations to serve under it.

At the Temperance Convention at Carthage on the 9th inst, a resolution was passed unan mously, declaring that no man would be sup ported by them for a legislative or sudicial office. who should not be an avowed friend of the pres ent law prohibiting the traffic in ordent spails. It was further resolved to call a State Temper ance Convention at Columbus, on the 3d of Sep tember, to nominate judges for the Supreme Court, and other officers having any thing to do that the present nominees of both parties are committed to the interests of liquor-dealers. The Convention deemed it unadvisable to hold he contemplated jubilee in Cincinnati.

The Temperance Convention will complete the nominations of the different parties.

The Reference is the title of a paper to be is: ued from The Statesman office, but as it is to force the discussion of stale issues, and renew the cry about the New Constitution, it meets no favor from the Reform press who point to the many reforms not yet enacted.

Considerable preparations are making for a large representation of Ohio in the . Free Demo. eratic' National Convention at Cleveland, Sept. 24, and at the Liberty Party National Convention at Buffalo, Sept. 17-18.

The Mechanics of Ashtabala Co. have formed township organizations throughout the county for the protection of their interests, and the Reformers seem to be moving in Hamilton and

Michigan .- A State Convention of the Reform (ultra Anti-Slavery) 'Democracy' of this State was held at Litchfield, Hillisdale Co. on the 10th, and a strong series of Anti-Monopoly Resolutions adopted, reaffirming "Democratic " principles, &c., and strongly protesting against the further extension of Slavery. Those CHANDLER of Raisin, presided, and Lewis Long of Litchfield acted as Secretary. We publish a specimen of the Anti-Slavery resolutions adopted:

PREAMBLE.
Whereas, The shades of winter to Wherens, The shades of winter hight, with the days on of area, are phosing away, giving place to brighter operation of more cheving times the regim of ever an perstance yielding to the inducence of trusts, and amounter, opening to our vision new yours and new dates, come together to consider what the times would have

we came forcether to enumber what the times wood have us to do.

Fully assured are use that this world need not be the Rechin of tears, or sepals her of hopes it implies. Revisable decrees and places after happiness as they are sent of the solutions of the second special contents and loss of the property of the second was here from the second was here from the second was the world of the second special their beginning influences from the save the united second their cares. And

Warrers, Nation, as well as the written word, declares the units of the unes, we small place carried as a joint ties to bring about peace on earth and good will to make the units of the unes, we small place carried as a joint ties to bring about peace on earth and good will to make the units of the time of the revent, hierar for always, inside for commission, sense for war, highwood with an agencien, and the view for hate, time arranged libert the brittle brief of the race. Therefore,

Resident, That the first duty of work is units unsultance with himself, to us that he scattered with the next that he had control that trad to negree the fellow words which is been duty of work for the control with the words of the race.

Resident, That the most flagmant outrages upon, and the relians words to select the most flagmant outrages upon, and the most textolic or race and orded by any race, are those when experiencely towering with its good form above all constitutes man manufalling system of American Reverse, that the may who beside a slave as a tyras, and

egonomyly towering with its guid form above in the last manifesting system of American Sharefy, definite as it by for years both Good and road.

\*\*Economy that the man who behids a slave as a tyrial, and to dealer such an one is equally by raminal, shifted the plant of the slaveholder is at once to be the expressed of free, every bour he refuses increasing he origin, making the short should be a fixed to be too and man.

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\*\*Economy bour he refuses increasing he origin as a fixed or she too classifies in he a Chi statum, a measure of trust a complexible cheat. From which all who love the truth as a miles of the classifier of the state of the state of the state of the complexity. That this Government, saving as a loss is true power to attempthen and properties consistent above, in the mather of it, while its Construction gurantees to be manher of it, while its Construction gurantees to the special of the worst kind.

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